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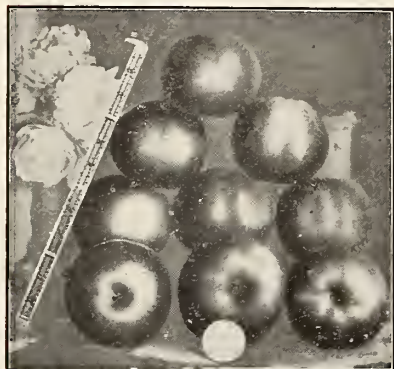
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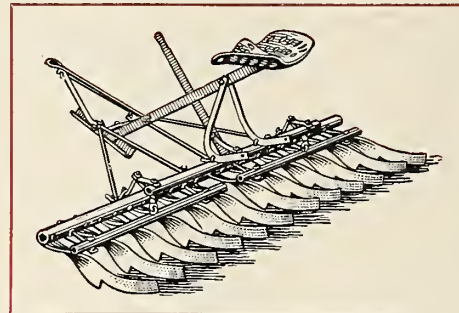
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BETTER FRUIT

A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST
OF UP-TO-DATE, PROGRESSIVE FRUIT GROWING AND MARKETING

APPLE TREE ANTHRACNOSE

LESS than a decade has passed since those well versed in horticultural affairs were predicting destruction of the apple-growing industry in the humid portions of the Pacific Northwest by a disease which was variously known as "canker", "dead spot" or "black spot". Nevertheless, in the last report of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, President E. L. Smith and Commissioner Carson both express the firm conviction, based upon personal observation in sprayed orchards, that the disease can be satisfactorily controlled by the methods recommended in Bulletin No. 60 of the Oregon Experiment Station. The edition of that bulletin having long since been exhausted the editors of "Better Fruit" have requested that I furnish their readers with a brief account of the disease and of the methods which have given such excellent results in controlling it.

HISTORICAL.

Apple Tree Anthracnose is a disease of the apple bark which, so far as known, is confined to the Pacific Northwest. Whether or not it has been communicated to the apple from some of our native plants is not known. It seems first to have been noticed about 1891 or 2 and by 1893 or 4 had attracted so much attention that upon request of the Boards of Horticulture of Oregon and Washington Dr. Newton B. Pierce, of the Division of Vegetable Pathology of the United States Department of Agriculture was detailed to make an investigation of the trouble. Dr. Pierce spent some time investigating conditions in the worst infested regions and although I am not aware that he published any detailed report of his investigations, he evidently obtained an approximately accurate insight into the nature of the disease. In a letter to the late Mr. J. M. Wallace of Salem Dr. Pierce wrote:

"My work in Oregon and later at this laboratory has demonstrated one thing beyond a reasonable doubt, namely, that the apple canker so common in Oregon is a disease due to the action of a parasitic fungus. Inoculation experiments here have reproduced the disease in a typical form in perfectly healthy apple trees. * * * I have found the various spore forms, as well as the tree which probably forms the active host of the parasite in Oregon and Washington. It has also become evident that the fungus works mostly during the rainy season, and that infection of new trees may take place in the fall and during most if not quite all winter. This shows that trees must be treated before the rains begin and often during the winter to prevent infection of new unaffected tissues."

In 1899, owing to repeated and urgent calls upon the Experiment Station for information regarding this disease the writer, in the absence of a regular plant pathologist started an investigation, the

Written especially for Better Fruit
by PROF. A. B. CORDLEY

results of which were published in the Bulletin No. 60 above mentioned, and in which the disease was definitely proved to be due to the attacks of a particular fungus which was described, its method

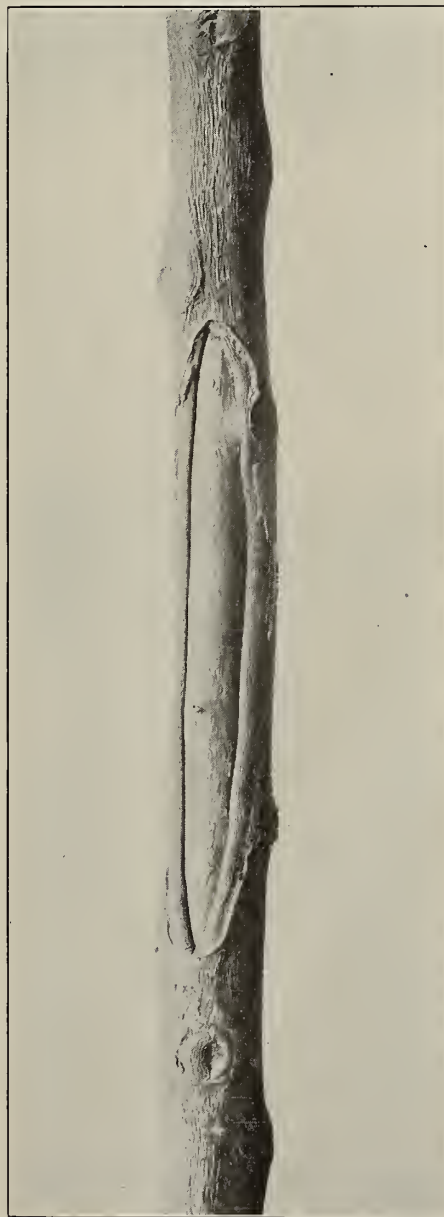


FIGURE ONE

Wound produced by inoculation

of development indicated and methods for its prevention suggested. Recently Professor Lawrence of the Washington Experiment Station has added the interesting information that the same

fungus causes a rot of the apple and that by artificial inoculation he has succeeded in producing cankers upon cherry, prune and pear trees.

Confusion of Names.—As stated above the disease was variously known as "canker", "dead spot" and "black spot". Ordinarily it is best to accept a common name when once well established, but in this particular instance we believed that since there were three common names about equally well established, that confusion in the designation of the disease could best be avoided by adopting for it an entirely new name. This seemed all the more necessary by reason of the fact that all of the above names were applied indiscriminately to various diseases of widely different natures. I therefore proposed for this particular disease the name Apple Tree Anthracnose, a name which has since become well established locally and in mycological literature, but which evidently is not so well established in our neighboring state, since in a recent bulletin Professor Lawrence "in order to retain uniformity of names" proposes still another name, "Black-spot Canker."

Nature of the Injury.—Apple Tree Anthracnose attacks principally the smaller branches—those under two inches in diameter—although it also occurs upon larger ones and on the trunks of young trees. The character of the injury produced is well shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4. It usually appears first in the fall upon one and two-year-old wood, soon after the autumn rains begin, as small circular, some times slightly depressed, brown areas of the bark, which will continue to increase in number until mid-winter, the larger proportion appearing during the months of November and December. During the tree's dormant period these diseased areas apparently increase in size very slowly, although the fungus penetrates to the cambium in which it may spread considerably beyond the limits of the superficial canker; but with the advent of warmer weather in spring with its induced physiological activities, they may increase in size rapidly until under favorable conditions the disease may invade an area several inches in diameter by the last of May or early June. At that time the increase in size of the canker spots and the energies of the fungus are thence devoted wholly to the production of spores. At that time the diseased areas are dark brown in color, markedly depressed, and usually limited by ragged irregular fissures which separate the dead from the surrounding living tissues. (See Fig. 2.) These dead spots vary in size from those not more than one-half inch in diameter to extensive areas three or four inches wide by six or eight long. Even larger diseased areas are sometimes produced by the union of two or more cankers.

Extent of the Injury.—It is difficult to form an estimate of the extent of the injury caused by this disease. To be sure, orchards have been completely

ruined by it, but in the vast majority of orchards its presence is indicated only by more or less numerous ugly wounds upon the branches. Occasionally a single canker completely girdles a branch on the trunk of a young tree thus killing at once its distal portion (See Fig IV),

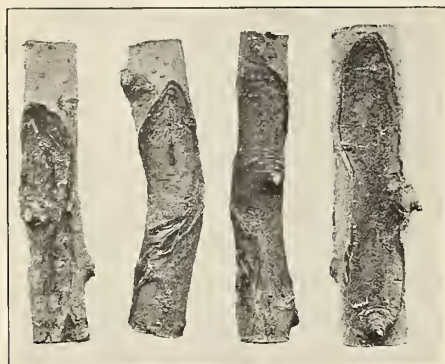


FIGURE TWO
Apple Tree Anthracnose

but more commonly only a dead spot occurs from which in the course of a few months the bark sloughs off, leaving an ugly wound which requires several years to heal. (See Fig. 3). When these wounds were at all numerous the branches are much disfigured and are moreover greatly weakened. It is not at all uncommon, however, for trees which have been seriously injured to continue to bear fair crops of fruit year after year.

Cause of the Injury.—Many theories have been advanced regarding the cause of this disease, among which may be mentioned insect injury, sour sap, frost, sun-scald, fire blight, etc., and indeed most of these causes may produce injuries which superficially resemble Apple Tree Anthracnose in its early stages. There is no longer any doubt however that this disease is produced by a particular fungus, *Gloeosporium mali-corticis*.

A few words of explanation as to what is meant by a fungus may serve to make my meaning clear to some fruit growers who have given the matter little or no attention.

What is a Fungus?—A fungus is a plant as truly as is the apple tree, the prune tree, the wheat plant or any other plant upon which it may be growing. In this particular case it is a very small—a microscopic plant.

Fungi differ from ordinary plants essentially in being much more simple in structure, and in being devoid of chlorophyll—the green coloring matter of plants. The seeds, which are called spores, are more simple and very much smaller than the smallest seeds of common plants and are produced in almost inconceivably great numbers. The vegetative portion of a fungus, the part which, in a sense corresponds to the roots, stems and leaves of ordinary plants, the part which absorbs the food materials and builds them up into new tissue and eventually produces the spores, consists of a mass of more or less branched white or colorless and very minute threads and is called the mycelium.

The spores being so small and light are readily carried long distances by the wind, are washed about by the rains and may also be carried by birds and insects and probably other agencies. It is by one or more of these methods that fungous diseases are spread from leaf

to leaf, tree to tree or orchard to orchard. Over greater distances the spores may be carried on shipments of infested nursery stock, fresh fruits, vegetables, seeds, etc.

Should a spore fall upon suitable soil such as the surface of leaf or fruit, and the conditions of heat and moisture be favorable, it will germinate—push out a delicate, slender, germ-tube or “rootlet”. In the case of most parasitic fungi this germ-tube soon penetrates the epidermis of the leaf or fruit or bark, and the mycelium develops in the underlying tissues entirely beyond the reach of fungicides.

How the Anthracnose Fungus Spreads

—If, now, one were to examine an anthracnosed spot, of the current season's growth, one would observe that the bark is thickly set with minute pimples or pustules. These are acervuli and contain the spores of the fungus. These acervuli begin to appear early in June. At first they appear as small conical elevations of the epidermis which are scattered more or less irregularly over the diseased bark. By the end of June they have increased considerably in size and occasionally one may be found which has burst open thus exposing to view the cream colored mass of spores, which however soon become dark colored. During July, August and September the acervuli become more and more abundant and by the first of November a very large proportion of them has opened for the purpose of discharging their spores.

How carefully nature looks after her own and guards against needless waste is well illustrated by this fungus. Each acervulus contains thousands of spores, and were they free to be distributed by the winds of summer countless millions would perish before the arrival of climatic conditions favorable for this



FIGURE THREE
A characteristic wound

germination. But the spores are not free. They are firmly held in a gelatinous mixture which is comparatively dry and hard during the warm summer months, but which upon the advent of the fall rains gradually softens and dissolves, thus slowly liberating the spores just when the conditions are most favorable for their germination and growth. Once liberated the spores are doubtless dis-

tributed by wind, rain and other agencies.

A vast majority of the spores undoubtedly fall on uncongenial places and perish; but an occasional one may find suitable lodgment in a suitable place on the bark of some limb, and if temperature and moisture conditions are right it



FIGURE FOUR
Young tree girdled by anthracnose

germinates. The delicate germ-tube penetrates the epidermis and after thus gaining access to the underlying tissues the mycelium ramifies through them, spreading in all directions, absorbing the nourishment upon which it grows and killing the surrounding cells. This distribution and germination of spores with the consequent formation of new cankers may continue from the time of the first fall rains until midwinter or later, but the most active period is during November and December. During the winter as previously stated, the growth of the fungus and the consequent increase in size of the anthracnose spots is slow, but in the spring the mycelium takes on a renewed activity, which is shown by the rapid increase in size of the cankers. In May and June the fungus reaches the fruiting stage and from that time on all its energies are devoted to the production of spores. The cankers then cease to increase in size and become surrounded by ragged fissures. Soon the mycelium dies, the wound begins to heal by the formation of new cellular tissue and in the course of months the dead bark sloughs off exposing the ugly wound.

Proof of Its Fungous Origin.—We have stated above that the disease is caused by the fungus *Gloeosporium mali-corticis*. It may be of interest to orchardists to know something of the evidence upon which we base the assertion. In brief it is as follows: Spores were induced to grow in artificial cultures. As they germinated they were examined under the microscope, and when they had developed so that they could be seen by the unaided eye, they were separated from all other growths and transferred to other artificial cultures. This has been repeated many times and in different ways to eliminate all sources of error. When convinced that no other living organisms were present in the cultures a number of sections of apple limb were inoculated with this “pure culture” of



FIGURE FIVE
An orchard diseased with anthracnose

the fungus. In about a week after these inoculations were made slightly discolored areas were observed about several of the points of infection, and in three weeks these areas had developed all the characteristics of the disease. This was the preliminary work. Later twenty young apple trees in the college orchard were inoculated with similar cultures. Every tree developed a typical case of anthracnose. Fig. IV is from a photograph of one of these trees which had been girdled by the disease and the top killed. Fig. 1 is also a photograph of a section of one of these trees taken about a year after the inoculations were made, to show the wound and the formation of callular tissue. These experiments have been repeated many times and almost invariably result in the development of typical cases of anthracnose.

Remedies.—In Bulletin No. 60, as a result of laboratory studies, I made the following recommendations: We have seen that the spores are developed and probably distributed during the late summer and fall months and that they undoubtedly germinate after the fall rains begin. It is also known that bordeaux mixture and other copper compounds prevent the germination of the spores of fungi. We therefore infer that if the trees be thoroughly sprayed with bordeaux mixture or with the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate once soon after the fall rains begin and again as soon after the leaves fall as possible the germination of the spores will be largely prevented and the spread of the disease be thereby checked. It is not expected that such a process will exterminate the disease, but it is believed that it will so reduce its ravages that it can no longer be considered a menace to the apple growing industry. For the latter of the two applications mentioned above, bordeaux mixture, winter strength should be used. For the former, bordeaux, summer strength, may also be used, but if fruit is on the tree it would be better to use the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate. Whichever spray is used should be thoroughly applied and applied as soon as possible after the fall rains begin. The fungus cannot be destroyed by

sprays after it has once entered the tissues of its host.

In addition to the sprayings recommended, we would advise owners of young orchards, or orchards but little diseased, to carefully cut out and paint over with strong bordeaux all anthracnosed spots that may be observed. Old or badly diseased orchards can best be renovated by pruning severely and spraying thoroughly.

Such excellent results have followed the adoption of the above recommendations in several instances that I hesitate to modify them. I am inclined to believe however, as a result of later studies that there is no necessity of spraying for this disease before the crop is harvested, particularly if the trees have been sprayed with bordeaux early in the season for apple scab. I believe now that it is most

important to have the trees thoroughly protected by a fungicide during November and December and hence would recommend that a thorough application of bordeaux be made soon after the fruit is gathered, this to be followed after the leaves are off with another application of bordeaux or of lime-sulphur solution.

The results of fall spraying with bordeaux are very graphically shown in Figs. 5 and 6. Fig. 5 is from a photograph taken in the orchard of Eisman Brothers, of Grants Pass, Oregon. To quote from Mr. Carson's report in the Eighth Biennial Report of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture:

"Eisman Brothers own an apple orchard of 35 acres near Grants Pass which in 1901 was so badly diseased with anthracnose that they were about to dig it up. Every tree in the orchard was diseased with this fungus. Nearly all of the tops of the trees were dead or dying. The vitality of the orchard was so low that it did not produce enough apples to pay expenses. The brothers worked faithfully cutting out dead spots and dead wood during early spring months but the fungus continued to increase. At my suggestion Eisman Bros. began spraying with bordeaux early in the fall before the leaves were off the trees, as suggested in Professor Cordley's bulletin. The benefits of their first fall spraying were very pronounced. The spring following showed but very little new tissue affected with the fungus. Eisman Bros. followed up their spraying in the fall of 1902-03 and today (1904) their orchard is very vigorous and free of the fungus." (See Fig. 6.)

In a recent letter Eisman Bros. state that these two photographs are of the same block of trees but taken two years apart.

Several other striking illustrations of the beneficial effects of fall spraying for Anthracnose could be mentioned, but probably enough has been given to at least convince one having a diseased orchard of the advisability of giving the method a thorough trial. Should such be the case I should consider it a great favor to be informed of the results be they good or bad.



FIGURE SIX
The same orchard as Figure Five after treatment according to this article under A. B. Cordley's directions



This exhibit secured first prize on Spitzenbergs, which is the fourth box from the left in the top row; and also first prize on Hydes King which is the second box from the left in the bottom row

OBSERVATIONS ON THE HOOD RIVER FRUIT FAIR

WE have read a great many accounts of fairs in horticultural papers, all more or less similar, inasmuch as they contain long lists of exhibitors, with longer lists of each exhibitor's display, the usual description, names of officers, judges and a tedious list of general awards. We have chosen the Hood River fair for an article for the reason that we feel at home to praise, make comment or criticize, and in doing so we believe we can make some original observations that will be of general interest and value for fruit fairs in the future, object lessons, so to speak.

For this reason we will depart from the stereotyped article and endeavor to present an article that is different—one that is original in every feature, which will bear out "Better Fruit" in its claim for originality and valuable articles in the field of horticultural journalism.

By way of introduction we will quote from our esteemed friend, Mr. H. M. Williamson in his excellent journal, the Oregon Agriculturist, as follows, to be followed by our comments:

The Hood River fruit growers had another of their unrivalled fairs this year. It was impossible for them to show finer apples than at some of their previous years, but they showed more apples of the very best type than ever before. This fair this year was especially remarkable for the large number of large, as well as highly colored Spitzenbergs

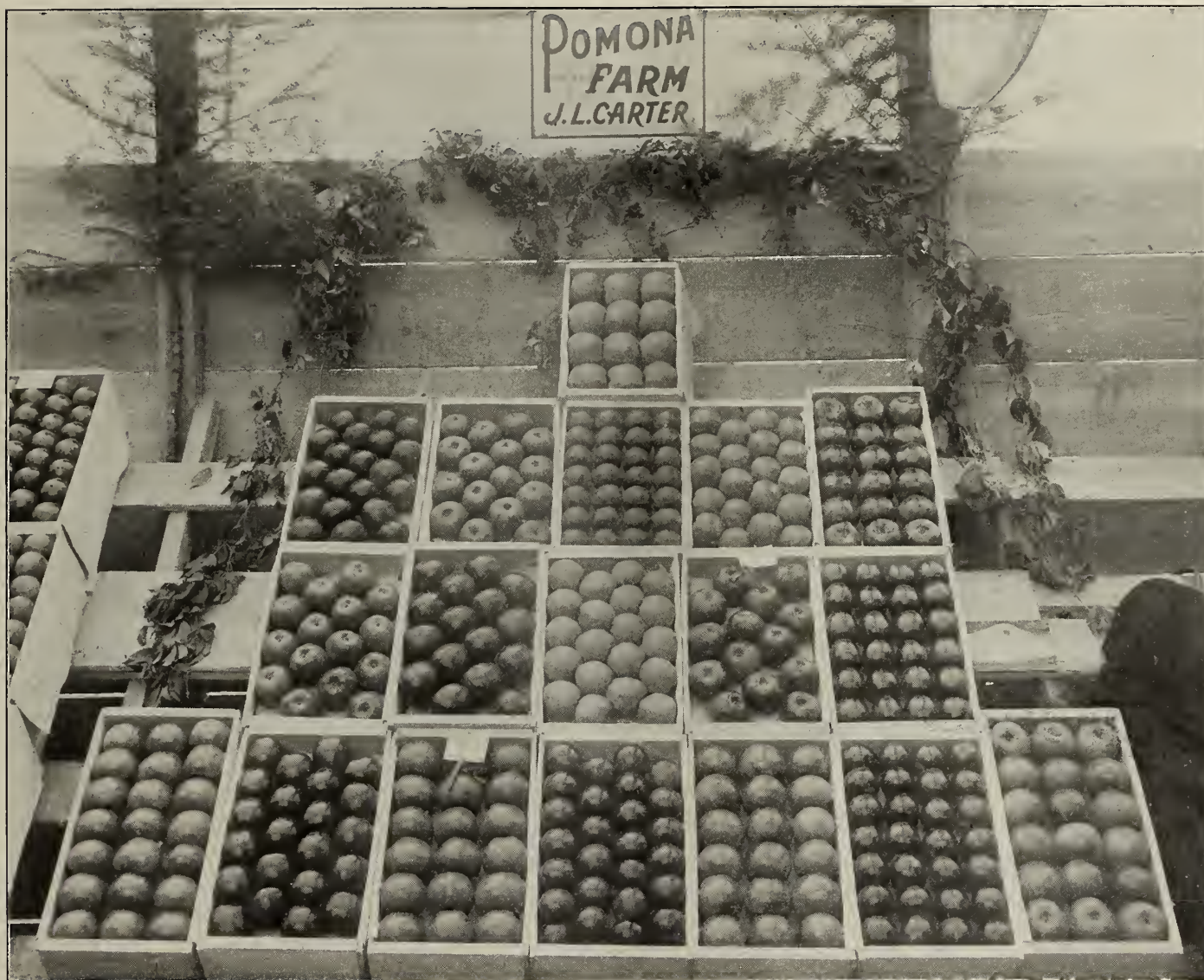
shown. An advance was also shown in the packing of the fruit in some of the exhibits. The fair represented a great amount of skill, energy and work, and it fully justified all the expense and work required and added another feather to Hood River's cap.

In the first place Hood River orchardists aimed to make this a commercial exhibit of apples, consequently the whole show was practically box exhibits instead of an enormous plate exhibit. The box exhibit is much more significant from every standpoint of valuable consideration. An entire box of one variety attracts the eye of every one. When one sees a box of apples commercially packed that is beautiful it creates a desire for purchase, which was evidenced by the large number of individual sales for delivery after the fair had closed. The exhibit carried conviction to the mind of the fruit buyer, because it signifies just such a package as he would secure on purchase. The quality, the color, freedom from worms and blemish and the pack are all on exhibition. To the man who is thinking of becoming a fellow fruit grower in our midst, the box exhibit proves not only the quality but quantity. What is indicated by a plate display? We answer, nothing, but that a grower has produced a few nice specimens. Commercially it stands for nothing. Department stores, who know better than any other line of business

how to interest the public, have long ago discarded the variety window, because a window filled with a thousand articles seldom attracts the eye. The window display of the department store of today is built for effect, and each window contains but one line of goods, and these enmasse. The plate display is ancient and worn threadbare. The box display is new, catchy and significant.

Another feature worthy of comment is the small number of varieties. In previous years and many other fairs growers vied with each other to make great showings in the varieties displayed. Such was indeed an easy matter, for the reason that in olden days orchardists ordered about everything in the nurseryman's catalogue and then "had some coming" that they did not order. But times have changed and now an orchard is set with an intelligent understanding of what varieties will do well and sell well.

Another object lesson to be drawn here in connection with this fair. There were about eighty Hood River exhibitors, sixty of these displayed Spitzenbergs and forty-eight Newtowns, showing that each exhibitor considered either or both of these varieties the best commercial apple for this district. This fair contained the smallest number of varieties of apples in proportion to the number of exhibitors



The first prize on Wageners was awarded to J. L. Carter, which is the third box from the left in the bottom row

the writer has ever seen, in all about eighty exhibitors with about thirty varieties.

But perhaps the most striking feature of the fair was a realization on the part of the exhibitors of the real object of the fair. Too frequently the great aim of the exhibitor is to secure a prize, medal, or blue ribbon with which to adorn the wall, and consider himself covered with glory, losing sight of the real benefit to be derived from the exhibit. These people attach the great value of the display to its commercial significance and the impression made upon the public. All combine in harmony to make a splendid showing, one that will create a demand for their fruit, and one that will convince the Easterner that Hood River is unsurpassed in the quality, beauty, and excellence of the Spitzenberg and Newtown. The truth of this is evidenced by the fact that many exhibitors did not enter their exhibits for prizes, and further made plain for the reason that the premium committee was allowed but \$100 to cover all awards on fruit and the various other exhibits of more or less general interest. Certainly a very slim premium allowance for a display of about nine hundred boxes of fruit. It would seem, therefore, that the object is quite clear,

and we believe this is the spirit which should predominate at every local fair.

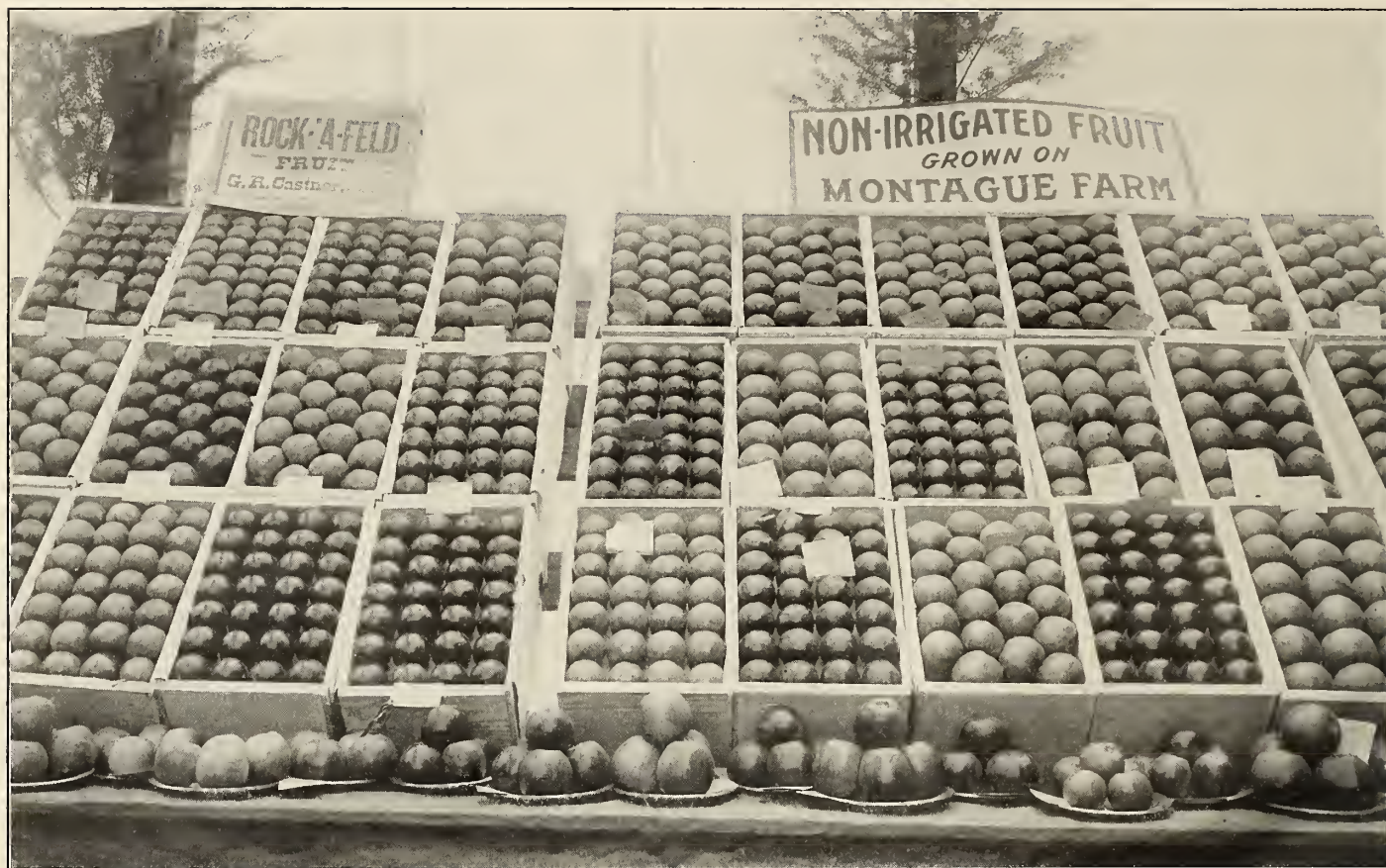
A fair should be so attractive that it will attract, so handsome, so wonderful that every outsider will delight in telling all his friends how marvelous it was. That this fair did attract is indicated by eight thousand admissions in a village containing but two thousand inhabitants.

Another feature worthy of comment is the fact that Hood River holds a biennial fair, consequently it never becomes monotonous. Growers do not get tired of exhibiting, but on the other hand come back fresh every other year with renewed enthusiasm. The most frequent criticism was that the fair was too big, and many advanced the idea that in future years it would probably be found advisable in some measure to limit the amount of space allowed individuals. Everyone who has ever made a plate exhibit is aware of the trouble, and realizes to his sorrow the loss by damage in bruising by unpacking, and the loss in repacking, if he is fortunate enough to save many of his plates from being stolen. Exhibitors of boxes are saved all this annoyance and loss, and in addition find it an easy matter to dispose of their box exhibits, realizing at least full market value and frequently more.

Exhibitors at this fair showed excellent judgment in disposing of their boxes, in many instances to individual purchasers, sending them elsewhere to be displayed, or shipping them to relatives or friends, and thus continuing the good work of exploiting and publicity. Those who were members of the Hood River Apple Growers Union who did not care to attend to personal disposition simply turned over their exhibit to the manager of their union to be disposed of on contract prices, or sold elsewhere to advantage.

In conclusion we add an abbreviated review with a list of awards, which may be of some additional interest, limiting it to the main features pertaining to the fruit, the only subject this paper can cover in adhering to its policy of being devoted solely to commercial fruit.

We present with this issue a few views that serve both to illustrate the principal features of the fair and at the same time illustrate the different varieties and packs as they appear packed for the market, with the top layer unwrapped for exhibition, which we believe are not only very interesting in themselves but instructive. We hardly deem it necessary to comment specially in reference to packing in this connection, for the reason that the



George I. Sargent, proprietor of Montague Farm, secured first prize on Arkansas Beauties, which is the fourth box from the right on the bottom row. The Sweepstakes cup donated by the editor and manager of the Hood River Apple Growers Union for the best five commercially packed boxes was awarded on the exhibit packed by John Castner. In the exhibit to the left, first prize on Baldwins was awarded G. R. Castner, in lower left corner.

September issue of "Better Fruit" published the most thorough and complete article on packing ever issued.

SWEEPSTAKES

Best packed five boxes apples (different varieties), commercial pack, Newtowns and Spitzenbergs (must be two of the varieties)—First prize, cup, A. I. Mason; second prize, M. M. Hill, cup.

Sweepstakes, best plate of apples—J. L. Carter, cup.

Best box of apples of the following varieties, commercial pack, 128 or larger:

Spitzenbergs—Sears & Porter, cup.
 Yellow Newtowns—A. I. Mason, cup.
 Jonathan—H. Avery, medal.
 Northern Spy—E. H. Shepard, medal.
 Arkansas Black—O. L. Vanderbilt, medal.
 Ortleys—Peter Mohr, medal.
 Red Cheek—L. E. Clark, medal.
 Hyde's King—Sears & Porter, medal.
 Roxbury Russet—O. L. Vanderbilt, special.
 King—M. M. Hill, special.
 Seek No Farther—B. F. Tucker, special.
 Ben Davis—George Carroll, Mosier, special.
 Snow—J. E. Binns, special.
 Gano—Campbell Bros., special.
 York Imperial—Mordecai Jones, special.
 Arkansas Beauty—W. S. Sargent, special.
 Swaar—East Hood River Fruit Co., Mosier, special.
 Winesap—Mrs. A. Forberg, medal.
 Baldwin—J. R. Castner, medal.
 Delicious—A. I. Mason, medal.
 Winter Banana—O. L. Vanderbilt, medal.
 Wagener—J. L. Carter, medal.

In addition to those who won the first prizes the judges made honorable mention of the following exhibits:

Five-box sweepstakes—Hill, Vanderbilt, Cooper.
 Best box Spitz—Shepard, Mason, Carter.
 Newtown—Carter, Hill, Shepard.
 Jonathan—Sears & Porter, Cooper.
 Northern Spy—East Hood River Fruit Co., Carter.

Arkansas Black—Sears & Porter, East Hood River Fruit Co., Tucker.

Ortleys—Mrs. J. Lentz.

Red Cheek—George Carroll of Mosier.

Winesap—East Hood River Fruit Co.

Baldwin—Vanderbilt, Carroll, Hill.

Wagener—Vanderbilt.

Altogether there were 60 exhibitors of Spitzenbergs and 48 of Newtowns.

Finest five plates—A. I. Mason.

Finest peach exhibit—M. M. Hill.

Finest display of canned fruit—Mrs. H. F. Davidson, first; Mrs. R. N. Young, second.

The best display of nursery stock, medal, went to the Truc-to-Name Nursery, H. S. Galligan, proprietor.

Grapes—A. J. Harper, Wm. Kellendonk, L. Nex, A. Lereau.

Quinces—Wm. Kellendonk, White Salmon; Rawson & Stanton.

Pear exhibit—J. L. Carter, medal.

The cup offered by E. H. Shepard for the best packed five boxes of apples was won by J. R. Castner.

While most of the awards were made only first, the judges in most cases mentioned a second place, and in some instances much difficulty was experienced in determining which particular one was entitled to first place. In the single box Spitz the contest was close between Shephard, Mason, Carter and Sears & Porter, and was won by Sears & Porter over Shephard only after the apples had been removed from the boxes and carefully inspected.

In Yellow Newtowns the contest was close between Carter, Hill, Shephard and Mason.

A feature that also attracted much attention was the box of apples that the Portland Commercial Club bought for President Roosevelt. The apples are of the Winter Banana variety and were grown by O. L. Vanderbilt, who took a prize on them. They were three tier.

Sunday much of the fruit was packed up and several of the exhibits have been taken to Portland where they will be displayed in store windows.

The exhibit of J. L. Carter will be shown in the window of F. Dresser & Co., and the box of Jonathans that captured the prize will be shown in the window of the Eggert shoe store. The Sears & Porter apples were bought by O. L. Vanderbilt and together with his own display were shipped to Portland. The box of prize Spitzenbergs which it was said had been bought by the Hood River Democratic Club was among them and has been purchased by a Portland politician who will also send it to President Roosevelt.

E. L. SMITH H. S. GALLIGAN

TRUE TO NAME NURSERY

SMITH & GALLIGAN

Hood River, Oregon, Nov. 1, 1906

BETTER FRUIT PUBLISHING COMPANY
Hood River, Oregon

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith find my check for \$2.50 in full for October advertising space. I find it pays to advertise in Better Fruit. At an expense of \$10.00 for four months' advertising have received orders to the amount of \$500.00, some as far east as Chicago, which speaks well for the circulation of your paper.

With best wishes for the continued success of Better Fruit, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,
H. S. GALLIGAN



M. M. Hill secured first prize on Kings, which is the third box from the right in the top row .

THE FIRST FRUIT FAIR AT WHITE SALMON

WHITE SALMON, the metropolis on the Washington side of the Columbia River, held its first fruit fair October 4 and 5, 1906. Such events as a fruit fair, and particularly the first one, are a great credit to the men who undertake the task of arousing the interest of growers to prepare exhibits, working out details, and in fact making such an affair what it should be, an exhibition of what the locality produces, showing visitors and the outside world in general the prospects and opportunities of that locality, and being a factor of education for its own growers by giving them a chance to see the results of their neighbors' efforts, and if they have anything better, being given the opportunity to find out how it was done.

White Salmon has shown by this exhibit of fine fruits that she has practically the same soil and climatic conditions, and is in fact a true sister of Hood River, and that we are all living in God's country with just the mighty Columbia between us. One might justly say such an event as a fruit fair marks a new epoch in the history of a town, locality, or state. The Lewis and Clark Fair marked a new epoch in the history of the State of Oregon. It can justly be

called the epoch of prosperity. Never before has the state, and particularly Portland itself been so prosperous as since the fair. A fruit fair or a horticultural meeting will have just such an effect on the town it is held in; people see it that never saw it before. Some read about it that never knew such a place was on the map. Some see the products, see the opportunities afforded and invest. One newcomer brings another; the population and tilled acreage increases rapidly, and success is assured.

White Salmon will see the results of this first fruit fair before another year rolls around. The exhibit showed that fine, large, beautifully colored apples, pears, peaches and grapes of all varieties seem to feel at home on the north bank of the Columbia.

One of the drawbacks to commercial fruit growing which exists very generally in the older orchards of the Pacific Northwest was very noticeable by the exhibits displayed, namely, too many varieties. They were all true-to-name, well developed specimens of the different kinds shown, but from a commercial standpoint about 50 per cent too many.

The exhibit of H. C. Cook was particularly of great merit. The fruit dis-

played showed good size and excellent color. The horticulturist could almost feel when looking at such fruit that the grower gives his trees every care. The Spitzenbergs exhibited were of fine color. The box of Spitzenbergs exhibited by R. D. Cameron being of good size, uniform, and fine color. The exhibit of Spitzenbergs made by Max Tuerk was particularly fine in color, the apples having attained that almost black red so highly cherished by the Spitzenberg enthusiast. The old-fashioned Yellow Belleflower was represented by a box of fine three-tier specimens exhibited by G. A. Thomas. That Yellow Newtowns can be grown to perfection was demonstrated by R. D. Cameron, Mordecai Jones, H. C. Cook and others.

Awards were given to the following exhibitors:

Largest orchard display—G. A. Thomas.
Best commercial packed box—F. M. Balsiger.
Best box of Spitzenbergs—R. D. Cameron.
Second best box of Spitzenbergs—Andrew Olsen.
First on Newtowns—R. D. Cameron.
Second on Newtowns—Mordecai Jones.
First on Ben Davis—R. D. Cameron.
First on Yellow Belleflower—G. A. Thomas.
Hyslop Crab—A. R. Wells.
Peaches—C. A. Shurte.



Oscar Vanderbilt secured first prize on Arkansas Black, which is the third box in the bottom row from the right; and on Winter Bananas, which is the sixth box from the right in the bottom row

LEARNING FROM THE EXPERIENCES OF OTHERS

ACCORDING to the comments made by visitors to the Hood River fruit fair it is evident that fruit growers from other parts of the state who spent a day or two in this famous fruit growing community feel that they have learned much that will be of aid to them in improving their own methods of caring for fruit and fruit trees. That much is to be expected. No man of intelligence and a willingness to learn can mingle with other men engaged in the same line of work without gathering some ideas that will be of use to him in his own activities. Even the most successful of men fall short of perfection. They learn by their own experience, and, if they are wise, by the experience of others. Rogue River growers learned something by visiting Hood River. The growers whose orchards are in this Northern fruit growing region would, beyond doubt, find a trip to Rogue River a great benefit to them, for there are a number of progressive and successful orchardists in that part of the state.

But it is needless for farmers or horticulturists to go several hundred miles to learn something new and useful concerning the branch of agriculture in which they are particularly interested. Frequent visits among the farmers of any community will not only cultivate a better neighborhood feeling but will enable all to improve themselves in their

methods of cultivating, gathering and marketing their crops. If a neighbor has raised a particularly large crop or one of unusually good quality, it is worth while to find out how he did it and there is no better way than to pay him a friendly call. This would be a farmers' congress on a small scale but one unsurpassed in value as compared with the cost of attendance. Thus far it has been found impossible to organize the farmers as the merchants, manufacturers, and skilled laborers are organized, but it should be possible to bring them into closer relations which will encourage them to work together for the common welfare.—Oregonian.

[Note—In previous issues of "Better Fruit" we have recommended the holding of fairs, advised attendance and urged growers to hold and attend horticultural meetings, and encouraged a friendly intercourse between orchardists with a view to profiting from each other's experience. All of which is undoubtedly

sound advice and we are proud to have our ideas set forth in an editorial by the Oregonian. But we have gone one step further, and from the initial number of "Better Fruit" have been advocates of specialism in fruit growing. And in addition to advocating all these valuable suggestions it is the policy of this journal to gather the ideas and best methods from every successful orchardist and district in the Northwest and publish them in "Better Fruit." Subscribers to "Better Fruit" will always have an opportunity to profit by the experience of others, for this journal will disseminate only valuable information. The Oregonian should have added just one more word of good advice, and that is, subscribe to a good fruit paper, a "better" one than the one you have been taking, if you can find it, one that is modern, reliable, full of able articles, one devoted exclusively to commercial fruit growing, then all the comment we would feel necessary is, that paper is "Better Fruit."]

REWARD OFFERED

Every planter who plants CHICO-GROWN STOCK will be rewarded with good fruit. WHY? Because Chico Trees have no equal. They grow and bear.

GRAFTED WALNUTS A SPECIALTY

AGENTS WANTED

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION BETTER FRUIT



Small section of the Fair

COMMENT ON HORTICULTURAL MEETING AT SALEM

THAT this was the finest exhibit of cherries ever made in the state of Oregon goes without saying. Great credit is due every exhibitor. We extend our thanks to the business men of Salem who were lavishly generous in the donation of the most elegant group of cups ever awarded at any fruit meet in the state. The ladies deserve the highest praise for the splendid way in which they assisted, and the hospitable welcome they extended to all visitors. But if societies desire to stimulate fruit growers to make exhibitions it is necessary to perfect arrangements so that such unpleasant features as were connected with awards will not occur again. In the first place the term commercial pack was not defined. Exhibitors were unable to ascertain if commercial pack referred to ten pound boxes alone, and if so, if a commercial pack required one, two or three layers packed. The carton pack was ignored and still it is the most beautiful pack and brings the highest price.

The most serious unpleasantness grew out of the fact that some of the original set of judges, after awarding the prizes, either stated they were uncertain or had erred in their decisions, with the result that a new set of judges were appointed who reversed two decisions. It would have been just as sane for some one else who was dissatisfied with the second set

of judges to have made a protest and the meeting to have appointed a third set and shifted the cups again. But the most inexplicable part of it all is the fact that the exhibitor who secured finally the first prize, was one of the two exhibitors whom the first set of judges stated had about tied for first honor, and yet the first set of judges gave second prize to a third party. And the next difficult feature of explanation was that the grower who received second prize on one variety from the original set of judges failed to get recognition from the second set of judges, to say nothing of honorable mention. A set of judges should do their work so thoroughly and so correctly that no one of their number will get up and say he acknowledged he made a mistake, or another admit that he was uncertain. A very able fruit judge, and one who had acted in such capacity on many occasions, once said when requested to reverse a decision that he considered himself competent and he had done his work thoroughly, and concluded by saying: "The surest way to bust up your fairs is to reverse decisions, and if you reverse one of your decisions you need never ask me to act as judge again."

[Note—The policy of this paper will at all times be for better fruit. We will not sacrifice right, or fail to criticise, in

order to obtain popularity or obtain subscribers. If we hurt any one's feelings we are sorry. If we err in our criticisms we stand open to correction. If we are wrong we will apologize.

While this fair occurred some months ago, we think it timely to publish the above article with a view to showing to the men in charge of the State Horticultural and Northwest Horticultural meetings which will take place in December and January the importance of publishing in advance the rules, regulations and scores on which exhibitors in contests will be judged.

We advocate each exhibition in contest be entered through a committee who shall assign numbers, and erase any mark indicating the name of the exhibitor. We further advocate that the president appoint the judges on the first day, giving ample time for them to thoroughly do their work.

We hope no decisions will be reversed. The judging should be done right, the judges should be sure they are right, and permit no one to reverse their decisions. We suggest that any one consenting to act as judge do so only upon being assured after being appointed that the decision of the judges shall not be reversed.]

ORIGIN OF OREGON APPLES

EARLY HISTORY OF COAST FRUITS DELVED
INTO BY BUREAU OF LABOR AND STATISTICS

THE Oregon Bureau of Labor and Statistics has compiled the following facts concerning the early history of apples and other fruits in the Oregon country:

The first apple seeds were planted at Vancouver in 1825.

The cut-leaf or evergreen blackberry came from the Sandwich Islands.

The Lewelling and Bing cherries were originated by Seth Lewelling.

The Golden prune was originated in 1876 by Seth Lewelling.

The Lambert cherry was originated by J. H. Lambert.

In the year 1848 Henderson Lewelling brought yearling grafted apple, cherry, plum, prune, peach, grape and berry sprouts from Iowa, and hauled them across the plains.

The first nursery was started at Milwaukie in 1848 by Lewelling & Meek.

In 1850 a Mr. Ladd started a nursery at Butteville. In the same year George Settlementier started one at Green Point.

A nursery was started at Salem about 1850.

The first box of Yellow Newtown Pippins sold in Portland for \$75 per box

or \$1 per apple. They were grown by Henderson Lewelling.

In 1853 Oregon apples sold in San Francisco at \$2.50 per pound.

In 1854 500 bushels of Oregon apples were shipped and returned a net profit of \$1.50 to \$2 per pound.

In 1855 6,000 bushels of apples were shipped and returned \$20 to \$30 per bushel. The export of 1856 was 20,000 boxes.

In 1856 one box of Esopus Spitzenberg apples paid the shipper a net profit of \$60, and three boxes of Winesaps were sold in Portland for \$102.

From 1856 to 1869 the bi-monthly fall and winter shipments of apples to San Francisco by steamer averaged 4,500 boxes.

In 1857 Henry Miller received scions of Italian (Fallenberg) prune and grafted them on bearing plum trees with success.

In 1858 Seth Lewelling set the first prune orchard, five acres, near Milwaukie.

J. R. Caldwell claims the credit for having set out the first commercial prune orchard on the coast. He set out 6,000 trees between the years 1871 and 1881.

Office of STATE HORTICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

State Capitol

Sacramento, California, October 15, 1906.

Editor "Better Fruit," Hood River, Oregon.

Dear Sir: You are cordially invited to attend the Thirty-first Fruit-Growers Convention, which will be held at Hanford, under the auspices of the State Horticultural Commission, opening on December 4, 1906, at 9 o'clock A. M., and holding daily sessions to and including Friday, December 7, 1906.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all fruit-growers, shippers, wine-makers, raisin-growers, packers, nurserymen, and to others interested in this, the principal productive industry of our state, to be present and take part in the proceedings of the convention.

Very many questions of vital importance to all concerned in the fruit industry in all its forms will come up for discussion and consideration at this convention, and it is to the direct interest of all to be present. Most of these questions are on the serious problems that now confront the fruit growing industry, and which alone can be solved by the combined wisdom and energy of the fruit growers, and by their working harmoniously together.

Essays by leaders in various branches of horticulture will be presented to the convention, and discussions will be held on all topics of importance.

Arrangements have been made with all the railroad systems, by which people attending the convention will receive greatly reduced rates.

It will be necessary for each person who desires to avail himself of these reduced rates to pay the local ticket agent of the railroad company from whom he buys his ticket the full transportation charges to Hanford, and demand from that agent a receipt for the same, made out on a blank which will be furnished him. This receipt, when countersigned by the secretary of the convention, will entitle the attendant to purchase a return ticket at one-third the regular fare.

Arrangements have also been made with the different hotels by which those in attendance at the convention will receive greatly reduced rates.

Very respectfully,

ELLWOOD COOPER,
State Horticultural Commissioner.

JOHN ISAAC, Secretary.

Note—The above invitation was received by "Better Fruit," and we are requested to publish the notice, which we take pleasure in doing. We desire to say that the program will be not only interesting, but very instructive. It will pay every orchardist who can spare the time and afford the expense, which will not be great, to attend. California is certainly one of the greatest of fruit states, and their methods are certainly surpassed by no other state in the Union. California carries out what she attempts in grand style, and therefore none who can attend should miss this meeting. The name of Ellwood Cooper connected with this meeting means success.

DAVENPORT BROS.

WHOLESALE
FRUIT &
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Growers and Shippers of the Famous

Mosier Valley Fruits
Portland, Oregon

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

YOUR CONSIGNMENTS ARE SOLICITED
ALL SHIPMENTS RECEIVE OUR
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PROMPT SAFE RELIABLE

J. Grainger & Co.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
The Best Distributing Point in the West

Strawberries, Plums, Prunes,
Peaches, Apples, Pears, Etc.,
Etc. by the car load.

Refer to First National Bank, Lincoln, Neb.; Phoenix National Bank, Wall St., New York; Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill., or to any responsible firm in the fruit trade East or West.
Correspondence Solicited and Cheerfully Answered

FOR HIGH PRICES AND
FRUIT WORTH THE MONEY
The DAVIDSON FRUIT CO.
of Hood River, Oregon

STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST AS
PACKERS AND SHIPPERS

During the past thirteen years we have built up a reputation for quality that has enabled us to handle crops grown by members of the Local Union as well as other growers, at price above what they could otherwise secure.

Our mission is to give the growers good prices, and the buyers fruit of such quality as will enable them to make satisfactory profits.

Our specialties are APPLES and STRAWBERRIES, but we handle all kinds of fruits grown in this section, including Pears, Plums, Cherries, Blackberries and Raspberries. If you are a buyer write us. If a grower call and see us, or telephone Main 71.

DAVIDSON FRUIT COMPANY

MARK LEVY

B. H. LEVY

MARK LEVY & CO.COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**WHOLESALE FRUITS**121-123 FRONT AND
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**Davenport-Thompson
Company****Commission Merchants**Consignments of BERRIES, APPLES, STRING
BEANS, CHERRIES, TOMATOES, PEAS, AND
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FANCY SELECTED APPLES IN BOXES A SPECIALTY95 BARCLAY STREET
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SOLICIT YOUR CONSIGNMENTS

Top Prices and Prompt Returns

PORTLAND, OREGON

THE EXPORT TRADE IN APPLES

THE following statistics referring to export trade we trust will be very interesting, and worthy of some study. It will be seen from the compilation the greatest number of boxes are exported in the months of October, November, December, January, February, and as late as March, showing a steady demand for Western apples in six months of the year. This observation indicates the importance of growing a variety that is a keeper. It will be seen that the export trade is increasing, and other private information indicates a rapidly increasing demand for Western apples. This observation indicates the importance of growing varieties that are good shippers. Growing good keeping and good shipping apples which can be exported is certainly a great advantage, for the grower can profit both by foreign shipments and at the same time make the American market better by regulating the supply to the demand by exhausting the supply when a surplus is produced.

EXPORTS OF BOXED APPLES FOR SEASON 1905-1906, FROM NEW YORK

Statistics of apple shipments compiled by Mahlon Terhune, freight broker, room D18, Produce Exchange, New York.

Date 1905	Liverpool Boxes	London Boxes	Glasgow Boxes	Hamburg Boxes	Bremen Boxes	Havre Boxes	Hull Boxes	Manchester Boxes	Various Boxes	Total Boxes
August 25	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
September 2	.....	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248
September 9	.....	.....	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	667
September 16	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,280
September 23	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
September 30	640	627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,267
October 7	640	2,436	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,716
October 14	559	3,528	1,000	.....	995	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,082
October 21	2,503	7,041	640	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,249
October 28	2,533	8,390	.....	.....	1,990	298	.....	1,840	.....	15,051
November 4	5,383	8,411	2,576	.....	654	.....	1,968	.....	.....	18,992
November 11	7,247	11,961	2,870	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,678
November 18	7,257	9,400	2,005	153	1,711	.....	2,608	.....	.....	23,139
November 25	3,079	13,754	.....	795	1,621	.....	4,528	3,838	.....	27,615
December 2	4,441	8,769	2,467	651	1,224	.....	3,905	.....	.....	21,457
December 9	3,020	4,440	.....	446	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,206
December 16	6,970	3,092	640	.....	964	.....	1,840	640	.....	14,146
December 23	2,803	6,340	1,592	.....	1,021	840	1,280	.....	.....	13,876
December 30	1,140	3,845	.....	640	.....	1,450	.....	.....	.....	7,075
1906										
January 6	1,678	7,844	.....	640	.....	.....	640	640	.....	11,442
January 13	2,456	8,087	.....	.....	.....	599	1,296	.....	.....	12,438
January 20	6,740	6,566	640	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	15,826
January 27	5,179	9,011	841	600	.....	3,600	.....	.....	600	19,831
February 3	7,693	9,598	80	2,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,169
February 10	4,653	6,069	.....	6,750	1,880	.....	640	.....	.....	19,992
February 17	5,959	2,181	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	8,250
February 24	4,433	4,437	.....	.....	.....	.....	672	.....	.....	9,592
March 3	5,217	11,028	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,585
March 10	2,637	5,066	640	.....	.....	50	1,280	.....	.....	9,673
March 17	8,558	9,623	.....	110	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	18,401
March 24	7,172	10,170	1,344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,686
March 31	11,118	7,200	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,718
April 7	2,400	4,400	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,040
April 14	3,959	1,686	1,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,020
April 21	1,527	1,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,903
April 28	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	220
May 4	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
Total	131,172	196,516	24,067	14,938	13,025	7,167	20,657	6,958	1,240	415,740

The above shipments were mostly California apples.

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER SEASONS

Date	Liverpool	London	Glasgow	Hamburg	Bremen	Havre	Hull	Manchester	Various	Total
1899-1900	58,992	70,724	13,118	1,925	.....	.....	4,826	.....	.....	149,515
1900-1901	61,602	107,752	22,415	1,325	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	200,094
1901-1902	109,715	153,653	20,449	2,929	.....	.....	9,681	.....	.....	296,427
1902-1903	69,020	126,730	11,722	488	.....	.....	4,629	.....	.....	212,587
1903-1904	107,260	188,643	24,302	23,486	.....	.....	19,814	25,470	.....	388,975
1904-1905	17,154	32,254	24,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,420	.....	87,321
1905-1906	131,172	196,516	24,067	14,938	13,025	7,167	20,657	6,958	1,246	415,740

DON'T YOU DO IT

PAY RETAIL PRICES FOR OLD CARRIED-OVER

GRASS SEEDSWHEN YOU CAN PURCHASE NEW SEED DIRECT AT WHOLESALE
WRITE FOR PRICES OF JUST WHAT YOU WILL WANT**J. J. BUTZER, Seedsman**

190 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON

WILLAMETTE VALLEY WRONGED

THAT Willamette Valley apples are not being sold under a Willamette Valley brand is one of the handicaps under which Valley orchardists are now laboring. Because there are no packers in this part of the state making a specialty of apples, the bulk of that fruit grown here will go East merely as 'Oregon apples,' branded as packed by a Hood River firm, thus for all practical purposes making them an advertisement for Hood River. So far as the commercial world can learn, the Willamette Valley produces no apples for shipping. It

is an unfortunate condition keenly felt by Valley fruitgrowers.

"Spitzenberg apples are the choicest variety in the markets of the East. The Wallace orchard, near this city, produced this year about 15,000 boxes of as fine Spitzenbergs as grow anywhere. The whole crop of this variety in Hood River Valley amounts to about 25,000 boxes. The Wallace crop was sold to the Davidson Fruit Company, of Hood River, to be packed and sold by them, and, though the apples will not be sold as Hood River apples, every box will be an advertisement for that section, for every consumer will munch his apples and sing the praises of Hood River.

"Why should Willamette Valley apples not be packed and sold under a Willamette Valley brand, was asked of Salem commission men. Because the valley has not been producing enough shipping apples of one variety to justify the establishment of packing and cold-storage houses, was the reply given by H. S. Gile & Company and the Capital Commission Company, the only two handlers of fruit in this city.

"The Wallace orchard is the only orchard in this section that produces more than a carload of Spitzenbergs for shipment. There are a number of growers who produce a few hundred bushels of Spitzenbergs, but the lots are so small that packers could not afford to give their attention to them.

"When some of the young orchards set out in the last few years come into bearing and forty or fifty carloads can be secured, packing-houses will be established, and then Willamette Valley apples will be sent East in boxes with a Willamette Valley brand. Until then Valley growers must content themselves with lamenting their short-sightedness in planting a large number of varieties rather than confining their attention to one or two varieties that are sure to find favor with shippers.

"Many orchardists proceeded upon the theory that it would be best to plant a number of varieties, so that if one kind did not bear in an unfavorable season, another variety would, and the grower would be pretty sure of a crop. Many were influenced by other reasons, but in the end they have found that, in order to find a ready market, they must have enough fruit of one well-known variety to enable the shipper to handle it economically.

"Without a cold-storage plant and a packing-house, the Salem fruit handlers cannot compete with Hood River buyers. The latter offer higher prices and get the apples. When Salem and other Valley towns are prepared to handle the fruit, Valley shippers will be able to outbid buyers from other sections, and the fruit will go out as a Willamette Valley product. In the meantime, this section is not only gaining no reputation for its apples, but is contributing to a very great extent to the upbuilding of a reputation for another section.

"The excellence of apples grown in this part of the state was convincingly shown in this city last Saturday. Harry K. Spaulding, an enterprising student at Willamette University, hailing from Sunnyside, in the Yakima Valley, secured a show window in the John Hughes store and displayed a splendid collection of Yakima apples, together with an attractive lot of photos and literature descriptive of his home territory. The nerve of the

DELICIOUS HOOD RIVER

APPLES

SPITZENBURGS
& NEWTOWNS

TASTE BEST—LOOK BEST—ARE BEST

Grade and Pack Guaranteed

Apple Growers Union
HOOD RIVER, OREGON

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STANDARD BOX & LUMBER CO.

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RUSTIC FLOORING AND CEILING
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BOXES of all kinds MADE TO ORDER

Office and Mill Corner Pine and East Water Streets
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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
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Manufacturer of

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HOOD RIVER, OREGON

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SUPERIOR FACILITIES FOR HANDLING

STRAWBERRIES
PEACHES
APPLES AND
PEARS

WE HAVE ON HAND A COMPLETE
LINE OF

FERTILIZERS

People who have used them
find it pays well. If we
have not got just what you
want, we can get it on short
notice. Call and see us.

Stranahan & Bagley
HOOD RIVER, OREGON

IF YOU WANT TO
MARKET YOUR

FRUIT

RIGHT, ALWAYS SHIP TO

W. B. Glafke Co.

WHOLESALE FRUITS
AND PRODUCE

108-110 Front Street
PORTLAND, OREGON

Yakima boy stunned the Salem apple-growers for a while, but when they regained their senses they met his chal-

lenge by securing the opposite window in the same store and put in a display of Willamette Valley apples.

"That the two displays are meritorious is evident from the large crowds that have stood around the windows most of the time since. Of course, Salem people insist that the Willamette Valley exhibit is superior to that from Yakima. The Salem apples were grown by L. T. Reynolds, the Wallace orchard and Andrew Vercier. The Yakima boy at least made the Salem people sit up and take notice."

The above article in the Oregonian is justified, not only from the Willamette point of view, but expresses the sentiments of every community loyal to itself. The Willamette growers are having the opportunity taken from them of creating a reputation for the fruit and establishing a demand on their own merits. The law protects a book that a man has written by copyright. It protects the inventor's rights by a patent. It protects the merchant's business by a trade mark. But it does not protect any fruit grower or district from having the name of the individual grower and locality obliterated. nor does it protect the individual grower or district on the other hand who after years of experience have learned to grow fine fruit, put up in a fancy package, and established a reputation from having fruit buyers brand fruit in such a manner as to indicate it was grown elsewhere. Forty-two cars of apples were shipped out of Idaho last year and labeled in such a manner as to indicate to the consumer that they came from Hood River, Oregon. It was objectionable to Idaho, Oregon, and Hood River.

The grower spends a year to produce his crop, and several years in growing the orchard that bears it, and his interests should be protected. The buyer puts in his capital for a few weeks, and he should not be permitted to adopt any labeling that has any possibility of misleading the consumer.

We understand California has a law that protects the grower. Oregon, Washington and Idaho should pass similar laws at the coming legislature. Such laws are in force in the Canadian Government, with very severe penalties. In addition to this, the Dominion Government has a law to protect the consumer from imposition on the part of the grower. Every grower is required to brand the grade of fruit on each package. The Canadian Government has fruit inspectors who have the power to examine a shipment wherever they find it, either in the orchard, in transit, or in the hands of the buyer, and either condemn the shipment or fine the shipper. (See July number of "Better Fruit.") A great many growers realize the necessity of proper laws relating to fruit shipments and are demanding them.

We believe the law should require every grower to stamp every box of fruit with his own name and the place where grown. We believe the law should make it an offense to obliterate or cover over this mark. That a just punishment or fine should be the penalty for the neglect of the former, or the offense of the latter. We urge fruit growers in every district who love their homes to take such steps as are necessary with the legislatures of their respective states as will insure the passing of such laws as will afford proper protection along these lines and justice to all.

These views were advocated by the editor at the Northwest Fruit Growers Meeting in Portland in 1903, a committee

WHOLESALE

RETAIL

THE DALLES NURSERIES

R. H. WEBER, Proprietor

THE DALLES, OREGON

Grower and Dealer in FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES

GRAPE VINES & SMALL FRUITS
EVERGREENS, ROSES & SHRUBBERYREMEMBER—OUR TREES ARE GROWN STRICTLY
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was appointed, and this committee probably forgot they were ever appointed. It is now time to act. Let us be up and doing and see that they are passed.

Fruitgrowers of Oregon can correspond with J. W. Perkins, a fruitgrower of Medford, who has been elected to the legislature, and fruitgrowers of Washington can correspond with W. H. Paulhamus, manager of the Puyallup and Sumner Association, who has the nomination for senator.

HELPS FRUITGROWERS IN GREAT MANY WAYS

BETTER FRUIT in three months has a subscription list almost equal to some horticultural papers forty times as old. Why? Because the publishers and editors are fortunate enough to enjoy a position which is the secret of their success. We reside in the heart of Hood River Valley, noted for its famous fruits, fancy pack, and high prices where we see everything every day. We manage both the Hood River Fruit Growers Unions, and know every market and its wants and prices daily by wire. We are growers and in the orchards see and do the things we tell you about. We are in the midst of every feature connected with fruit growing every day in the year.

These are the reasons that enable us to tell you what you want to know. We could not publish Better Fruit and make it what it is if we had an office in a sky scraper in a city and asked the orchardist how to do things, or the buyer about the markets and then tried to tell you. We don't pass out second-hand information, but are giving you practical experience gained by being actually engaged in the business.

HOW TO KEEP GRAPES FRESH ALL WINTER

GRAPE growers in the United States may derive a useful hint from a process, as yet unknown on this side of the water, by which vine growers in France are enabled to market fresh outdoor grapes all through the winter. The method, which is a recent invention, is both curious and interesting.

Bunches of the finest grapes, when ripe in autumn, are cut in such a way that to each bunch a piece of vine five or six inches long remains attached. From this piece the stem of the bunch hangs—the arrangement which, as will presently be seen, is essential to the success of the operation.

A large number of wide necked bottles filled with water are ranged in horizontal rows on racks in the cellar, and in the open end of each of these receptacles is placed a bunch of grapes, that is to say, the piece of vine stem is inserted into the mouth of the bottle, and the grapes hang outside. The grapes do not touch the bottle, but are supplied with moisture through the vine stem, which is immersed in the water.

In this manner Black Hamburgs and other choice table grapes are kept fresh and perfect through an entire winter. The temperature of the cellar being uniform and moderately low is favorable to the preservation of the fruit, and fresh water is supplied daily to the bottles. Naturally such grapes are expensive, but there are plenty of people, it seems, who are glad to pay two dollars a pound for them.

W. J. BAKER & Co.

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Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus,
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Send for circular quoting prices. Do this now, so the Tobacco Dust can be applied to your trees, and the rains will leach it down among the roots, killing the woolly aphis and fertilizing the trees for this season's growth.

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GROWTH OF DEPOSITS

April 4, 1901 . . . \$ 36,741.73	April 4, 1904 . . . \$140,866.60
April 4, 1902 . . . 69,530.57	April 4, 1905 . . . 160,031.71
April 4, 1903 . . . 128,481.75	April 4, 1906 . . . 281,042.83

The Managing Officers of this Bank have been residents of Wasco County for more than twenty-four years

WE have received a magnificent catalogue from the Portland Seed Company, giving a very complete list of flowering bulbs, shrubs, roses and shade trees for fall setting. It is handsomely illustrated, the varieties mentioned are the best, and the prices are exceedingly attractive. We believe every one interested in flowers will find it to their interest to write for this catalogue, and in doing so please mention "Better Fruit."

WE have just received a magnificent catalogue on Roses from William S. Sibson, 1260 Milwaukie avenue, Portland, Oregon. This catalogue is very complete and very attractive, giving the roses under different classifications, and also giving the originator and date of origin of each variety. Prices given are both by the dozen and singly, and indeed are so reasonable that anyone can afford to have roses. One of the editors of "Better Fruit" ordered thirty varieties of these choice roses last spring, and this year had a magnificent supply of handsome roses. We believe it is everybody's duty to set a few roses, and we suggest that you write for this catalogue, and in doing so we would consider it a favor if you will mention "Better Fruit."

I HAVE received a copy of your new journal, "Better Fruit." It is certainly very creditable to both your editorial and business ability, and contains the very best of good practical information and instruction for the fruit grower. It is a reminder of the days years ago when I published "The Horticulturist", of New York, in which work I found the greatest delight. It will certainly be a credit to Hood River, and do much to make that valley still more valuable than it now is. I had occasion to ask the question of a large dealer in fruits in Chicago lately if he did not think that with the opening of so much irrigated land as is now promised with the new irrigation works of the great west, where hundreds of thousands of acres are being reclaimed and put into fruit, if the business would not be overdone. He answered by saying no; that country raised the finest fruit on the face of the earth, and it would always sell, but perhaps at not such prices as are now existing. The greatest question after all other questions is the keeping character of the fruit, and herein is the great excellence of the great Western fruit over that of the East. When a dealer knows he will not lose on all he buys, he will not lack in his investments in this great realm of the fruit world, of which you are part with others. Hood River is the true home of the Newtown Pippin and the Spitzenberg, and there will probably be nothing anywhere that will surpass her in the advantages of raising these varieties to the best of perfection. I congratulate you on your debut in the publishing world, of which I have been for over forty years a member.—HENRY T. WILLIAMS, Ozark, Arkansas.

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GROWERS AND DEALERS IN HIGH
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FRUIT FACTS

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Shipments last year aggregated 1,000 cars. We will have more this year and still more next.

Fruit noted for flavor and keeping qualities. No worms.

We will have fifty cars of fancy Spitzenbergs and Newtowns this season.

Eighty per cent of fruit raised in Wenatchee, Entiat and Columbia Valleys will be shipped by the

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All sold out of Yellow Newtowns and Spitzenberg Trees; have a few hundred two-year-old Lambert, Bing and Royal Ann Cherry to offer. Keep us in mind another season, as we will have our usual fine stock of Yellow Newtown and Spitzenberg trees. Address

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THE government should establish a small model farm on its own land in every congressional district, later perhaps in every county in the agricultural states. Let the Department of Agriculture show exactly what can be done on a small tract of land by proper cultivation, moderate fertilizing and due rotation of crops. The sight of the fields and their contrast with those of their neighbors, the knowledge of yields secured and profits possible, would be worth more than all the pamphlets poured out from the government printing office in years. The government ought not to hesitate before the comparatively small expense and labor involved in such a practical encouragement of what is the most important industry of our present and the stay and promise of our future. Disseminate knowledge of farming as it should and must be, instead of maintaining the pitiful bribe of a few free seeds. Declare everywhere, from the executive chamber, from the editorial office, from the platform and above all from every college classroom and from every little school house in the land, the new crusade. Let the zeal for discovery, for experiment, for scientific advancement that have made the last century one of multiplied wonders focus itself upon the problems of the oldest of sciences and arts; the cornerstone of all civilization; the improvement of tillage and making to grow two grains were only one grew before. Only thus may a multiplying population secure its permanent maintenance. Only thus may the struggle for existence that has power either to cure or bless be brought to any other termination than the peace of death.—J. J. Hill.

WEN railway officials begin investing their capital in any particular section be alert. It signifies something. They have inside information from the men who are at the head of their system.

Two deals recently closed in the Hover-Kennewick valley have two railway officials as buyers.

In this connection the following news dispatch from Kennewick is interesting: A. M. Cleland, general passenger agent, and A. D. Charlton, assistant, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, arrived yesterday on the return trip to St. Paul from Tacoma. Both are largely interested in lands under the canal. Mr. Charlton has a 25 acre tract planted in fruit, 15 acres in Bing cherries. The land adjoins the town of Kennewick, and cost three years ago \$50 an acre. Today the place is worth \$1,500 an acre.

Mr. Cleland, with Mr. Charlton, owns 80 acres of wild land under the canal which they will have improved. The two had not been in Kennewick for two years and were wonderfully surprised at the great changes. They stated that no place in the West where they had stopped showed such marked advance as the Kennewick valley. They carefully counted the fourteen concrete and brick buildings being erected and took other data of the growth of the country for use in interesting homeseekers in the section.

Mr. Cleland stated that he was arranging another excursion of 1,000 ticket agents to come to the West from various points on the Northern Pacific line, that the agents may better understand something of its possibilities.—Hover Sunshine.

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Frank A. Cram

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The Apple is 4000 years old and originated in Europe.

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The Cherry, about 2000 years, from Asia.

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The Plum, 2000 years, from near Persia.

The Pear, 4000 years, from Southern Europe.

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IT IS WHITE & IT STICKS

Ordinary Rains will not wash it off. No matter how strong it is used, there is absolutely no danger of burning or scorching.

After investigating results obtained with Swift's Arsenate of Lead in California and Colorado, a few Hood River growers decided to try it in 1905, and we used about 2000 pounds. Those who did had the cleanest crop they ever had with far less stung apples than their neighbors who used other formulas. In a word, the result was so satisfactory that every grower in Hood River Valley is using it this year. We used 2000 pounds in 1905 and a carload in 1906.

E. H. SHEPARD, Manager,
Hood River Apple Growers Union.

SEND FOR BOOKLET TO
**WOODARD
CLARKE
& CO.**

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS
PORTLAND, OREGON

For Sale in Hood River by the Hood
River Apple Growers Association

WHAT THE NORTHWESTERN FRUIT GROWERS ARE DOING

BENTON County, Washington, fruit is in strong demand this season. Sgobel & Day, of New York, bought 3,700 boxes of Spitzenbergs at \$1.50 per box. These all came from the orchard of Mr. E. L. Stewart, of Euclid. Some of the varieties grown here are being exported to Europe, and are making quite a name for this great fruit growing district.

THE Blalock Fruit Company, of Walla Walla, Washington, is enlarging its vinegar plant to such an extent that they can manufacture from 75,000 to 100,000 gallons of vinegar each season. There are now in operation thirteen generators in their plant, which is located on the Blalock Fruit Farm. One of their tanks has a capacity of 8,000 gallons.

THE Northwestern Fruitgrowers Association expects to hold its next meeting in Seattle some time in January. About 500 delegates are expected to attend from the different fruitgrowing sections of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. Every fruit grower that has the interest of the fruit industry of the Pacific Northwest at heart should attend these meetings.

MR. J. M. BROWN, of Yakima, is an enthusiastic advocate of the dust spray. In his opinion dust spray is far ahead of the liquid spray. He has done such good work with it this season that he has offered \$10 to any one finding ten wormy apples in his orchard in ten hours work. He sprayed seven times this season, beginning on the 25th of June and spraying every fourteen or sixteen days after that until the tenth of September.

MR. W. B. WHEELER, of Kettle Falls, Washington, has grown some beautiful specimens of peaches this season without irrigation. The trees from which these fine specimens were picked are five years old now and bore the first crop this season, and this magnificent fruit sold for \$1.00 a box right at home. Mr. Wheeler paid \$1,000 for 160 acres five years ago, and considers his ranch now worth \$10,000. Some of the peaches weighed 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

MR. H. M. GILBERT, of North Yakima, Washington, exhibited forty boxes of apples at the Inter-State Fair at Spokane, Washington, ten of which secured the prize offered by the Hotel Spokane for the best ten boxes of apples for hotel use. These apples were shipped after the fair to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. The remainder of the boxes were entered with the county exhibit, and helped materially in securing second premium for them.

LA GRANDE, Oregon, is harvesting an immense apple crop this season. E. Z. Carbine has gathered 10,000 boxes of apples from twelve acres of nine-year-old trees. Mr. Lambert's orchard yielded 15,000 boxes. Twenty acres of Rynearson Sisters' orchard is yielding 1,000 boxes. F. L. Coykendall packed 7,000 boxes from his ten-acre orchard. J. B. Stoddard's returns from the 25-acre orchard, formerly owned by Mr. Oldenberg, will be \$8,000. W. V. Carbine will pick 8,000 boxes from twenty acres. J. J. Nunn is planting the largest orchard tract in the Grand Ronde Valley, consisting of 200 acres. The main varieties raised in those orchards are Ganos, Rome Beauties, York Imperial, and some Spitzenberg.

MR. J. F. LITTOOY has commenced the duties of his new position, and is at the present time engaged in the preparations of planting one hundred acres to Spitzenberg apples.

LASALLE BROTHERS, Albany, Oregon, received an order for a big shipment of prunes to go to Liverpool. The English trade appreciates the good qualities of Oregon prunes, and no doubt the exporting of Oregon dried prunes will reach the large volume its apples have attained.

APPLES

CHERRIES, PEARS, PRUNES

Our cool climate produces firm, beautiful Apples, which, for long keeping, cannot be excelled, if equaled; in flavor second to none.

We guarantee every package to be just what is claimed for it.

GRAND RONDE VALLEY FRUIT GROWERS UNION

LA GRANDE, OREGON

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION BETTER FRUIT



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Daily stages for Cloud Cap
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION BETTER FRUIT

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A. L. MILLS President
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B. F. STEVENS 2d Asst. Cashier

MR. OSCAR REDFIELD, of Cashmere, Washington, has on exhibit in the window of the fruit exhibit building the largest apple claimed to have ever been grown in the world. It is of the Spokane Beauty variety, and weighs 40 $\frac{7}{8}$ ounces.

THE Clackamas Horticultural Society has passed resolutions empowering a committee to locate a model ten-acre orchard in the county. The same is to be managed according to the directions of the state authorities. The object is to try varieties suitable to the locality and learn which ones will do the best as well as being the most remunerative.

MR. F. O. BRACE, of Mill Creek, near The Dalles, Oregon, has had a phenomenal crop of Spitzenberg apples this season. He has sold his entire crop of 1,500 boxes to the Davidson Fruit Company, of Hood River. Mr. Davidson's ability in packing out these apples in a faultless manner will enable him to make a good profit on his deal.

BOISE, Idaho, has again experienced one of the most successful seasons in shipping out their fruit. Mr. Sinsel is now shipping Beurre d'Anjou and Beurre Bosc pears, and is realizing as high as \$7.50 per box for them. Idaho pears have gained a world-wide reputation, and their apples are a close second. Close application to the business of raising fruit is showing good results in this section of the country.

MR. T. H. FEREWELL, of Wenatchee, Washington, one of the most successful fruit growers in that section, has carried off the honors in winning first prize at the Walla Walla fruit fair. Mr. Ferewell has the honor of raising the largest apple exhibited at the Lewis and Clark fair, and was also the winner of the \$1,000 prize at the Spokane fair this fall. Mr. Ferewell feels that though they don't raise as much fruit around Wenatchee as they do in the Yakima Valley, it is equal in quality to fruit raised anywhere.

U. S. CONSUL COVERT, of Lyons, France, calls attention to an article in a recent issue of La Journal d'Agriculture, France, which calls attention to the fact that the French fruit growers must take steps to meet the growing American competition in securing the fruit trade of the Englishman. For a number of years that market had been largely supplied by France, but now the United States and Canada are supplying the English trade in a large measure. The French fruit grower sees that unless he takes measures to overcome in some manner this ever-increasing importation of fruit from across the water that he will lose that well-paying business.

THE Department of Agriculture of British Columbia is taking every opportunity to bring the fruit growing industry to the highest state of perfection. They are helping the fruit growers in every way possible in having laws enacted to protect the fruit grower, the shipper, and the buyer. At present they are locating orchards one acre in extent in the different parts of Alberta in order to ascertain what varieties will do best in the different altitudes. The planting of these orchards will begin at once; the trees are arriving now. This method of helping the fruit industry is a great credit to the Department of Agriculture, and should be adopted by other fruit growing sections.



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LIST OF FRUIT GROWERS UNIONS AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES

WE publish free in this column Society, with the name of their organization or Horticultural the name of any Fruit Growers secretary or manager. Secretaries and managers are requested to furnish particulars if omitted, for future publication.

Oregon

Oregon State Horticultural Society—E. R. Lake, Secretary, Corvallis.
Forest Grove Horticultural Society, Forest Grove—Col. Harry Haynes, Secretary.
Clackamas Horticultural Society—J. C. Zinzer, Secretary, Oregon City.
Mosier Horticultural Society—A. P. Bateham, Secretary, Mosier.
Medford Horticultural Society—L. B. Brown, Secretary, Medford.
Hood River Horticultural Society—J. L. Carter, Secretary, Hood River.
Marion County Horticultural Society—E. C. Armstrong, Secretary, Jefferson.
Linn County Horticultural Society—F. M. Mitchell, Secretary, Albany.
Polk County Horticultural Society—R. L. Chapman, Secretary, Dallas.
Yamhill County Horticultural Association—W. H. Kingery, Secretary, McMinnville.
Medford Fruit Growers Union—Medford.
Ashland Fruit and Produce Association.
Grants Pass Fruit Growers Union—Chas. Meserve, Secretary, Grants Pass.
Hood River Fruit Growers Union—E. H. Shepard, Secretary and Manager, Hood River.
Hood River Apple Growers Union—E. H. Shepard, Manager, Hood River.
Grande Ronde Valley Fruit Growers Union. La Grande, Oregon—E. Z. Carbine, Secretary.

Idaho

Southern Idaho Fruit Shippers Association—C. J. Sincel, Secretary, Boise.
New Plymouth Fruit Growers Association—A. R. Ingalls, Representative, New Plymouth.
Payette Valley Apple Growers Union—J. A. Bower, President, Payette.

Washington

The Thurston County Horticultural Society—C. D. Sullivan, Secretary.
Waterville Horticultural Society—Ben Spear, Secretary, Waterville.
Yakima County Horticultural Society—E. E. Samson, Manager, North Yakima.
Spokane County Horticultural Society—L. G. Monroe, Secretary, Spokane.
Snohomish County Horticultural Association—C. L. Clemens, Secretary, Snohomish.
Sultan Horticultural Society, Sultan—Thos. Musgrove, President.

Kennewick Fruit Growers Association—W. S. Jenkins, Manager, Kennewick.
North Yakima Fruit Growers Union—M. N. Richards, President, North Yakima.
Wenatchee Fruit Growers Union—Ed. M. Foy, Manager, Wenatchee.
Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers Association—W. H. Paulhamus, Manager, Puyallup.
Vashon Island Fruit Growers Association—C. J. Prior, Secretary, Vashon.
Fruit Growers Association—Shelton, Mt. Vernon.
Spokane Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association—Spokane.
White Salmon Fruit Growers Union—Carl Ross, Manager.
Thurston County Fruit Growers Union—Fred W. Lewis, Secretary, Tumwater.
Bay Island Fruit Growers Association—H. McGavick, Manager, Tacoma.
Whatcom County Fruit Growers Association—J. H. Kirkpatrick, President, Curtis.
Yakima Valley Fruit and Produce Growers Association—Grange.
Sunnyside Fruit Growers Association—Sunnyside.
Buckley Fruit Growers Association—J. B. Frost, President, Buckley.
Lewis River Fruit Growers Union—Woodland.

Colorado Fruit Associations

San Juan Fruit and Produce Growers Association, Durango, Colorado, and Farmington, New Mexico—J. M. Kingsley, Manager.
Fremont County Fruit Growers Association, Canon
Fremont County Fruit Growers Association, Canon City—Geo. Sailey, Manager.
Rocky Ford Melon Growers Association—A. C. Sloan, Secretary, Rocky Ford.
Plateau and Debeque Fruit, Honey and Produce Association, Debeque—H. A. Stroud, Manager.
Montrose Warehouse (shipper of fruit)—Robert Halley, Manager, Montrose.
Surface Creek Fruit Growers Association, Austin.
Longmont Produce Exchange—R. D. Jenkins, Manager, Longmont.
Manzanola Fruit Association—Ed McClain, Secretary, Manzanola.
Delta County Fruit Growers Association—Geo. Conklin, Manager, Delta.
Boulder County Fruit Growers Association—E. T. Carr, Manager, Boulder.
Fort Collins Beet Growers Association—Chas. R. Evans, Manager, Fort Collins.
La Junta Melon and Produce Company—J. O. Wood, Secretary, La Junta.
Rifle Fruit and Produce Association—Rifle.
North Fork Fruit Growers Association, Paonia, Colorado—W. H. Garvin, Manager.
Fruita Fruit and Produce Association—E. J. Dalton, Manager, Fruita.
Grand Junction Fruit Growers Association, Clifton, Palisade, Grand Junction—J. F. Moore, Manager.
Palisade Fruit Growers Association—Geo. Scroggins, Manager, Palisade.

Independent Fruit Growers Association—Grand Junction—Ferbrache, Manager.
Peach Growers Association, Palisade.

Canada

British Columbia Fruit Growers Association—W. J. Brandrith, Secretary, Ladner, British Columbia.
Georgian Bay Fruit Growers Association—J. G. Mitchell, Secretary, Thornbury, Ontario.
Ontario Fruit Growers Association—P. W. Hodgetts, Secretary, Toronto, Ontario.
Quebec Fruit Growers Association—Dr. W. H. Wood, St. Johns, Quebec.
Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association—S. C. Parker, Secretary, Berwick, Nova Scotia.
Prince Edward Island Fruit Growers Association—A. E. Dewar, Secretary, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

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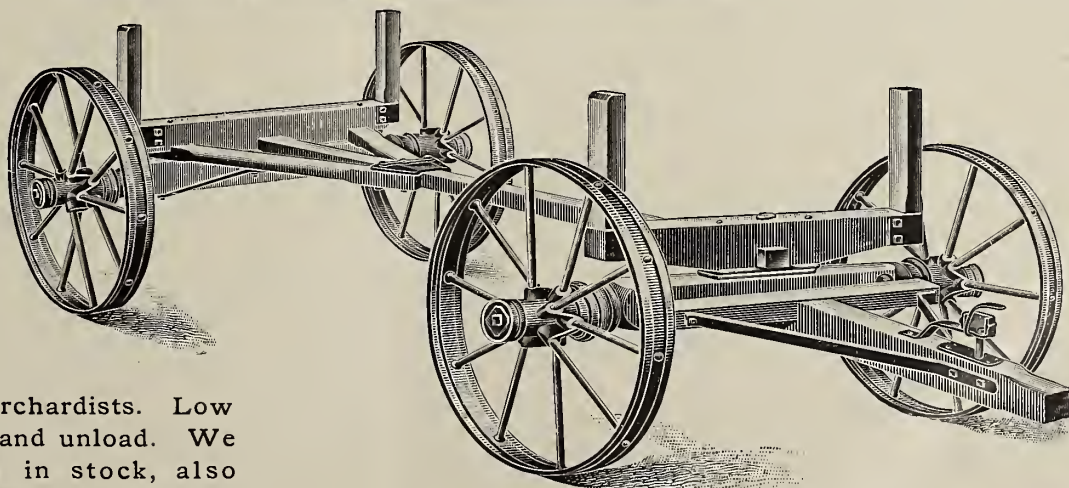
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THE best method of marketing his fruit is a fit subject for the orchardist's most careful consideration. The day has passed when an intelligent fruit grower will carelessly box up the ungraded product of his orchard and haul it to the warehouse of the nearest local dealer, there to accept whatever price may be offered, or ship it to a commission house on consignment expecting to receive good returns. Such confidence has too often been misplaced. Still less advisable, then, is it for him to properly grade and pack fancy fruit and trust to the same outlet for fancy prices. Dealers in fruit know the markets; growers of fruit have no available source of such information. To get the best results, therefore, the fruit grower must become a dealer also. This he cannot singlehanded do. The dealer sufficiently equips himself to learn market conditions and keep posted daily on market changes. The grower must do the same if he expects to save for himself the dealer's profits. But growing fruit is one business, and marketing it another, each in itself amply difficult; and no one person can properly conduct both when his personal presence and supervision are required in the office and orchard at the same time. However he can help. What, then, is the solution? Organization; the fruit growers must organize.

The fruit growers union is an institution born of necessity. The wide range in prices between the orchard and the dining table has caused investigation, with the result that the growers are now more nearly reaping the rewards of their own labor and skill. A fruit growers union is a business concern. It has its board of directors, from whom the officers are chosen, consisting of president, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors employs a manager, who must be a thorough business man. This business concern opens up and equips an office and does business in a business-like way. The board of directors serves without pay, and is elected by the members of the union. Every member of the union is entitled to vote, and to express his opinions in public meetings and is also eligible to be a member of the board of directors. The union, therefore, may be called a partnership affair; the members are partners. Each member assumes part of the expense of the business by paying a small amount per package for his fruit handled by the union, and shares in the profits of the business in the increased returns for his product as well as in the saving made in buying boxes, crates, spray materials, paper, fertilizer, etc., in large lots, the

members of the union getting the same for actual cost at wholesale. The Hood River Apple Growers Union saved \$7,500 in one season for its members on cost of orchard materials alone.

Aside from the financial benefits realized through the union and the business experience gained by its members, the fact of being part owner in the concern is an important feature. When a fruit grower calls at the office of the union, he feels that he himself is a part of the concern and is always sure of prompt and courteous attention, fair and impartial treatment. He is equally at home on the orchard or in the office, and knows that his best interests are constantly being looked after by men experienced in the business of marketing fruit.

THIS number contains an article on Anthracnose by Prof. A. B. Cordley, of the Experiment Station at Corvallis, Oregon. We believe we are justified in saying that no man we know of has given this disease more careful and thorough study, or understands it better. Perhaps no one has been more fortunately located to make observations, for his station is located in the Willamette Valley, where the dampness makes this disease more prevalent than in the arid regions.

After many years of observation and study, Professor Cordley secured leave of absence, taking with him all his data and a vast number of affected parts to pursue his investigations at the experiment station in New York State, for the reason that New York has the finest equipment in the way of apparatus of any horticultural experiment station in America, the result being that today he is recognized as the best posted man on this dreaded disease in the United States. That he understands the treatment of this disease in a practical way as well as theoretically and scientifically is proved by Eisman Brothers at Grants Pass saving their orchard by following his directions and treatment, which in the second year produced a crop of apples which sold for \$13,000. This orchard they had about concluded to abandon and dig up, but Professor Cordley saved it. We have seen so much of this disease and found so many orchards affected without the owners either realizing or knowing it, that we feel it our duty to urge every fruit grower who is not familiar with this disease to read the article most carefully, then go out and examine his orchard, and if he finds anthracnose apply the remedy quick before it is too late.

WE ask the indulgence of our readers for our seeming lack of modesty and beg to make explanation from our point of view. A man to be successful must have assurance and confidence in himself. A manufacturer produces what he feels assured is a superior article, one he has confidence in and puts it on the market at a reasonable price. Does he stop there and wait for people to come to him? No. If he did failure would invariably follow. In order to build up a business, he sends his commercial traveler with samples to every city in the Union. Men posted in the business call on the merchant and say our product is the best value in the market, and in evidence submit the sample and quote the price. Are these commercial travelers troubled with modesty? And be it also said they never fail to build up a big trade for an article of

merit at the right price. We are doing what every successful merchant has done, only in a different way. "Better Fruit" is our own commercial traveler, it is its own sample. It talks for itself, and submits itself as a sample in evidence of the claim of being the best paper devoted exclusively to commercial fruit in America, and quotes its price.

WHILE it is our intention to make every article of interest and value to fruitgrowers, it is but natural some articles will stand out pre-eminent. In looking over the back numbers we cannot help but notice in our deliberate observation in the first number (for which the demand was so great that the reserve has been completely exhausted, although we laid away over 1,000 copies) the article on spraying. In the second or August number an article on color in fruit fascinates us. In the September number the article on packing created a demand for sample copies, and increased our subscription beyond our most sanguine expectations or earnest hopes. The October number contains many articles of general interest, the special feature being the magnificent title-page illustration of the National Irrigation Congress held at Boise, Idaho.

BOOKS we have read, own and recommend which can be ordered of your local stationer, or direct. The initials after the name represent the publishers, whose address can be found at the end of the list.

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American Fruit Culturist— <i>Thomas</i>WV	2.50
Strawberry Culturist— <i>Fuller</i>J	.50
The Principles of Fruit Growing— <i>Bailey</i>M	1.25
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Horticulturists' Rule Book— <i>Bailey</i>M	.75
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Pruning Book— <i>Bailey</i>M	1.50
Cyclopedia of Horticulture— <i>Boileau</i>D	30.00
Nut Culturist— <i>Fuller</i>J	.75
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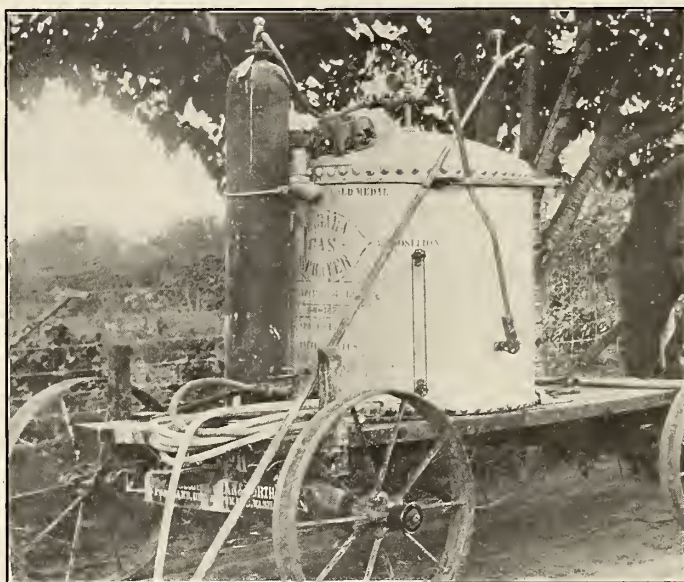
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9:41	BONNEVILLE	4:32
9:53	CASCADE LOCKS	4:20
10:06	WYETH	4:06
10:33	HOOD RIVER	3:40
10:45	MOSIER	3:28
11:20	THE DALLES	3:00
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